

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Today, February 1, 1946, appeared before me, Meester J.B.KAN, acting judge-advocate with the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, the person suspected:

YAMAMOTO Seichi, aged 40, Okayama, Japan, 1st Lieut. (Lieut. Commander) Japanese Navy, at present under arrest in the Government jail.

The interrogation takes place through the intermediary of the sworn interpreter for the Japanese language, J.N. HEYBROEK, Captain of the Infantry, R.N.I.A. (Royal Neth. Indies Army).

When did you arrive in Pontianak? On July 2, 1942.

What was your position then? Petty naval officer.

What was your function when you arrived at Pontianak? I was incorporated with the guards garrison. As from September 1, 1942, I was second in command of the Special Police.

.....

Document shown to the person suspected, whereupon he has undersigned this official record, on which the acting judge-advocate and the interpreter have also put their signatures.

The person suspected,	The acting judge-advocate,
signed: in Japanese characters	signed: J.B. KAN

The interpreter,
signed J.N. HEYBROEK.

Today, February 1, 1946, the interrogation of the suspect YAMAMOTO is continued.

Do you know where the sons of the Sultan, Pangeran Adipati and Pangeran Agoeng are buried?	They have been arrested and apprehended in the local prison. They were beheaded the same day. Pangeran ADIPATI was beheaded by MAGATANI, then Pangeran AGOENG was beheaded by I do not know. They are buried in a mass grave at MINDOR, together with 37 or 38 others. I want to add that these Pangerans were beheaded at MINDOR also.
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Shown to the person suspected and undersigned.

The suspect signed: in Japanese characters	The acting judge-advocate signed: Meester J.B.KAN.
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The interpreter,
signed: J.N. HEYBROEK

Today, February 4, 1946, the interrogation of suspect IAN KOTO was continued in the presence of the Japanese interpreter Captain HUBBARD.

You have asked to talk to the Japanese interpreter in order to amplify your statement. What else do you want to tell?

In BANDOR there have been 8 or 9 mass executions, at which I was present once or twice.

At SOENGEL DORIAN there have been 2 mass executions. At SOENGEL DORIAN once 240 people were executed and another time 10 to 13 people. In fact I was present twice at executions in SOENGEL DORIAN. One time nobody was killed, the other time 13 people. I was not present at the other executions at SOENGEL DORIAN. At BANDOR 1,000 people were executed, at KUTAPANG 100. At PONTIANAK behind the catholic cemetery there are 13 more graves apart from that of the Sultan of Pontianak, which has already been indicated by me.

.....

Have any other executed or arrested people been buried in PONTIANAK?

Behind the barracks near a bamboo-tree there are another four graves. Four people are there who died in the head-guard of the barracks; but I do not know who they are. ITO and TSUGU and HAZU may know it possibly.

But how many people altogether have been executed at PONTIANAK and BANDOR?

240 Chinese, who are all buried at SOENGEL DORIAN. I believe, however, that among those 240 Chinese there are 20 Natives who were mixed up in cases with Chinese. These 240 people were mixed up in a conspiracy against the Japanese. Elsewhere 1,100 people are buried who had also conspired against Japan.

The principal objection against you is NOT that you executed spies, but mainly men, women and children who not even thought about conspiracies against the Japanese, and even less about planning them!

That I understand now I also think that it is wrong.

Can you prove the existence of conspiracies against the Japanese at PONTIANAK?

I have seen official records of interrogation on this matter. However, these were burned before the capitulation of Japan. There are no more arms, letters and other pieces of evidence. The arms seized have been given to the Japanese troops for use and the letters taken etc. have been forwarded to Sourabaya.

Why were these official records burned before the capitulation and when?

These documents were burned by HONDJO, head of the Tokeithai office. This happened by order of our Headquarters. I heard this on July 28, 1945, when I returned from a tour against the Dayaks. I had left on June 18, 1945, in connection with the murder of NAGATAKI by the Dayaks. This burning of papers happened between June 18 and July 28, 1945.

Who gave the order to execute all those 1340 people?

The 1100 people were executed by order of DAIGO TADASHIGA at BALIKPAPAN; the 240 people by order of RA ADA ITSIRIHAKI: both commanding the naval base group at BALIKPAPAN. ITSIRIHAKI was the successor of TADASHIGA. Of those 1100 people 46 have been before the Court Martial and were all sentenced to death. Of the group of 240 people 17 have been court-martialled and sentenced to death.

Why was only such a small part of the suspects court-martialled?

Indeed that was incorrect. But because the suspects were dangerous to Japan, they had to be punished.

Who in PONTIANAK decided whether a suspect was to be court-martialled?

TAKAGATSUKI of the Minseibu at BANDJER MASIN, and others.

Where the people arrested tortured during their interrogation?

Yes, that has happened.

Do you know what happened to the President of the Chan Hwe Ng Jap Soen at PONTIANAK?

I illtreated that man myself. I applied the water-torture on him and also the electricity test (torture).

Did you want Ng Jap Soen to sign a document stating that he and another 300 Chinese were mixed up in a conspiracy against Japan?

I am responsible for what happens to the people arrested at the Tokeithai. I did not torture Ng Jap Soen myself, but interpreter HAYASHI and TOKAGASCHI, KLEBU of the Minseibu at BANDJER MASIN (police department).

Well, did you or did you not torture Ng Jap Soen?

No, but I saw Ng Jap Soen before and after his interrogation.

How do you know that the electricity and the water torture were applied to him?

I believe that these tortures were applied to Ng Jap Soen. However, I did not see it myself.

Did Ng Jap Soen die?

Yes, in prison. He is buried near the grave of the Sultan of Pontianak/ I was not present at his funeral.

Do you remember the clerk Fatia-Sina?

Yes.

Do you know that he was arrested and then died?

I received a report from a certain TANATA, to the effect that FATIASINA had died. I then went to look at the body.

Was the body covered with blood?

The body was still dressed. I did not see that there was blood. The grave was dug by TABATA and TAHADA of the Tokeithai.

Was PATTIASINA also interrogated in the small pavillion on the left of the Residency-House?

Yes.

How was PATTIASINA buried? He was buried in a tikan (mat).

Your statement concerning as to who decided whether the suspect was to appear before Japanese Court-Martial is not clear.

There was no special authority who decided about that. All sorts of police functionaries were allowed to remit cases to Court-Martial (the suspect mentions several names).

Were you also allowed to remit suspects to Court-Martial?

Yes.

Were other police instances allowed to refuse orders by the Tokeithai?

No, they had to obey these orders.

How is it that in both conspiracies mentioned by you only such a few people were remitted to Court-Martial? and the others executed without trial.

All ought to have been court-martialled, but the trial of nearly 1000 people would have taken 2 or 3 years perhaps, and moreover the enemy was near.

That last is strange; when were the conspiracies discovered?

October 1943.

At that time there was no enemy in the neighbourhood; Hollandia in New-Guinea was conquered in April 1944 only and there was not even allied air action in the Indies at the time!

That is true, but at that time there has been a submarine in front of the mouth of the Kapoeas. However, there was no allied soldier then in the Indies.

Then why was it necessary to be so hardhanded with 1100 suspects instead of trying them properly?

The first hundred were executed by order of TADASHIGE, as mentioned by me before; the others by order of his successor.

Were all those 1100 men arrested at the same time?

That was done in parties, not all at one time.

After the first arrests, did not the other suspects become afraid?

Yes, but because their names were mentioned by those arrested first, they also were arrested.

Were any weapons found with the suspects?

Yes, 250, which originated from British and Dutch armies.

Has there ever been any revolt against the Japanese at PONTIANAN?

No. The information concerning the conspiracy came from BANDJANASIN.

Do you believe that by torturing suspects they can be made to confess all sorts of things?

Yes, I can well imagine that.

Have you ever executed people yourself?

Yes, the native ruler of KETAPANG, a Chinese and a Native teacher.

Had you received authorization to this effect from your chief or did you act on your own responsibility?

I executed all three by order of UESUGI (probably now in Japan). A commander of the Keibi Thai, also of the Tokeithai.

.....

Shown to the suspect, whereupon this official record was undersigned by the suspect, the interpreter and the acting judge advocate.

The suspect:

The interpreter

The acting Judge-Advocate:

signed: in Japanese characters

signed: J.N. HILBROTH

signed: Leicester J.B. KAN.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Today, March 3, 1946, appeared before me, Mr. J.B. KAN, commissioner for the preliminary investigation at PONTIANAK with the Temporary Court Martial, assisted by the secretary Mr. A.J. BILLBOTH, the suspect YAMOTO SOICHI,

age 40 years old, occupation: Captain of the Navy, now incarcerated in Pontianak prison.

As acting Judge-Advocate you have told me some time ago, how you participated in executions of people or were a witness at same.

Yes, that is correct.

Where did those executions occur?

At BANDOR.

How many times did you go there in connection with those executions?

Eight times I went there.

Were you in command at those 8 executions?

Yes, I was in command.

At BANDOR did you kill any people yourself?

Yes, three people I executed with my own hands, beheaded them, namely the native ruler of Ketapang, a teacher ELIAS and a Chinese KIO BA THEK (written as indicated by the accused).

Had anybody ordered you to behead those people?

This happened by order of the commander of the special 22nd landing division at Balikpapan.

Had you received order from a high quarter for the executions lead by you?

Yes, from the commander of the said landing division, through the intermediary of UESUGI KIMIKI, commander of the Keibitai.

Have you ever executed people by order of OHAJIA?

No, not at BANDOR, but at SOENGEI DOERIAN.

How do you know in how many graves the victims at MANDOR are buried?

Because I was present at eight executions, I can indicate 8 mass graves.

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Were the victims fettered at the time of their execution?

The hands were tied on the back with ropes, which were not untied after death.

Was care taken that the heads remained with the bodies to which they belonged?

No, everything was thrown in in a heap in the pit.

Who decided as to whom was going to be executed?

I received the list of people to be executed from UESUGI KENJI and then went to the prison.

Did the suspects wear numbers on their clothes?

Yes, but there were prison-numbers.

After showing to the suspect this official record is undersigned by him, the commissioner, the secretary and the Japanese interpreter.

The Suspect, signed: in Japanese characters.

The secr. signed A. J. BILLROTH, Commissioner s. J. B. KAN

The interpreter, signed: unreadable

OFFICIAL RECORD.

Today, March 19, 1946, appeared before me, Master J. B. KAN, Commissioner for the legal preliminary investigation with the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, assisted by the Secretary, Mr. J. A. BROUWER, B. L.

the suspect YAMOTO SOICHI

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Did the Tokkeitai receive information from HAYASHI SHUICHI?

Yes. Hayashi has reported, for instance, that the natives and the Chinese organized meetings, where the advance of the allies and the retreat of the Japanese was discussed. Only at the investigation it appeared who were the dangerous people. HAYASHI did not indicate any special names.

Where is the former Tokkeitai Commander UESUGI now?

I think in Japan, Yokosuka Naval Base, near Yokohama.

You admit to have been active in the investigation into the two conspiracies. Moreover you have admitted that during the interrogations of the suspects tortures were applied to them, as a result of which confessions of guilt were obtained, whereupon the people mentioned have been executed.

What you say there is the correct course of events and I also admit that I am responsible for the acts of the Tokkeitai, therefore also for their deaths. I admit, that the tortures of the suspects and their executions were "bad".

You say, that your superiors of the 22nd Naval Base (Special) at BALIKAPAN gave the orders for the execution, but what do you think about your own responsibility in this respect; in fact, your superiors had to act according to the reports and interrogations of the Tokotai, where you were the second in command so to say, after UESUGI and later OKAJIMA.

Can you indicate the graves of the victims of the second conspiracy, who were buried at SOENGSI DOLERIAN?

Yes, part of them.

Were the possessions of those executed seized and confiscated? If so, what happened with them?

The valuable objects were taken away from the houses by UESUGI himself and transported to BALIKAPAN. Thus, with NAGATANI, I took f.60,000. from KIE LIANG KIE's rubber plantation at SOENGSI A BAWANG, which UESUGI took to BALIKAPAN. Personally I did not enjoy any of this money.

Can you tell something about the Court Martial which sentenced some of those arrested to death?

I was present at a session of the Court Martial. The Court was composed of: Col. YAMAJI, Captain TAKATA and KATZ, registrar ARAKI, and another Captain whose name I do not remember. There were 36 accused, who, in a session lasting from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. were all sentenced to death.

YAMAJI was second man of the Minseibu at MANDJERASIN. The three Captains were from Soerabaja, all of the Navy. TAKATA read out the charge and the results of the investigation, which were translated into Malay by KATO. Then the accused was asked what they had to say, whereupon they all confessed guilty. There was no further interrogation of them or of witnesses. I remember that one of the accused, I know that this was PENAGIAN said something about his children. Further nothing was discussed, whereupon the Court Martial, after deliberating for half an hour, sentenced the accused to death.

After showing this official record to the suspect, the same has been undersigned by him, by the Commissioner, by the Secretary and the interpreter.

The suspect, The Secretary The Commissioner
signed in signed: J.A. Brouwer signed: J.B. KAN
Japanese character

The interpreter,
signed: unreadable

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crime Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed Dutch reports with annexed English translations are true, complete and accurate copies of the original documents entitled:

"Five official records containing signed statements of YAMAMOTO SEICHI, 1st. lieutenant Japanese Navy, made up by Dr. J.B. KAN acting judge-advocate with the Temporary Court Martial at PONTIANAK, dated February 1st and 4th, March 3rd and 19th, 1946."

which documents are parts of the official records of the NEFIS.

Signature:

Batavia, 7th June 1946.

SEAL

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K. A. de WEERD, first lieutenant R.N.I.A. Higher Official attached to the office of the Attorney - General N.I.I.

/s/ K. A. de WEERD

1. axh 1696A Doc 5325

『一九四六年（昭和二十一年）二月一日及四日、三月三日及十九日ボシテヤナツク 山本惣一詞書抜萃』

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2.

文書番號第五三二五號

公式記録

本日、一九四六年／昭和二十一年／二月一日容疑者
山本惣一（年齢四十才、日本岡山出身、日本海軍中
尉目下政府刑務所拘禁中）ハ在「ボンチヤナツク」
臨時軍法會議代理法務官タル予印「イエ、ベ、カン」
ノ面前ニ出頭ス。

訊問ハ宣誓セル日本語通譯團印軍歩兵大尉「イエ、エ
ヌ、ハイブルック」ノ仲介ニヨツテ行ヘル。

問

君ハ何時「ボンチヤナツク」ニ來マシタカ。

答

一九四二年／昭和十七年／七月二日

問

ソノ時君ハ何デアリマシタカ。

答

海軍兵曹長

問

君ガ「ボンチヤナツク」ハ來タ時ノ君ノ職務ハ何
デアツタカ。

答

私ハ警備隊ニ加ヘラレマシタ。私ハ一九四二年／
昭和十七年／九月一日以來特警隊ノ副長デアリマ
シタ。

「」文書カ容疑者ニ提示セラレタ時彼ハ本圖書ニ署名
シ代理法務官及通譯亦署名ス

容疑者（日本文字ヲ以テ署名）

代理法務官（署名）イエー、ベー、カン、

通譯（署名）イエー、エヌ、ハイブルック「」

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/049912/>

文書審院第五三二五號

本日、一九四六年／昭和二十一年／二月四日
疑者山本ノ訊問ヲ、日本語通譯「ペイアルツク」
大尉立會ノ下ニ續行ス。

問、君ハ君ノ陳述ヲ補足スルタメニ、日本ノ通譯
ニ話スコトヲ願ツタ。君ハ更ニ何ヲ述べヤウ
ト思フカ。

答、「マンドル」デハハツ或ハ九ツノ集団死刑執
行ガアリマシタ。私自身バ一度又ハ二度ソレ
ニ参加シマシタ。「スンガイ・デウリアン」
デハ二回集団死刑執行ガアリマシタ。「スン
ガイ・デウリアン」デハ一度ハ二百四十人。
他ノ場合ニハ十人乃至十三人が死刑執行サレ
マシタ。實際ニ私ハ「スンガイ・デウリアン」
ノ死刑執行ニ二回参加シタ。一度ハ一人モ殺
サレズ、他ノ場合ニハ十三人が殺サレマシタ。
「スンガイ・デウリアン」ニ於ケル他ノ死刑
執行ニハ私ハ参加致シマセンデシタ。「マン
ドル」ニ於テハ千人ガ「クタバング」ニ於テ
ハ百人ガ死刑執行サレマシタ。「ボンチヤナ
ツク」ニハ、「カトリツク」教徒ノ墓地ノ後
ニ、既ニ私が指示シマシタ「ボンチヤナツク」

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ノ「サルタン」ノ墓ノ外ニナホ十三ノ墓アリ
リマス。

— — — — —

問、「ボンチャナツク」デハナホ他ニ死刑ニ處セ
ラレタ者又ハ逮捕セラレタ者が埋葬サレタカ。

答、兵營ノ後ノ竹林ノ傍ニ、ナホ四ツノ墓ガアリ
マス。コ、ニハ兵營ノ主衛兵所デ死シタ四人
ガ埋葬サレテキマス。併シ私ハ之ガ誰デアル
カ知リマセン。伊藤、拓植及宮嶋ノ孰レモ音
辭ノガ多分ソレヲ知ツテキマス。

問、然シ實際ニ幾人ガ「ボンチャナツク」及「マ
ンドル」ニ於テ死刑ニ處セラレタカ。

答、二百四十人ノ中國人デ、コレ等ハ全部「スン
ガイ・デウリアン」ニ埋葬サレテキマス。併
シ私ハソノ二百四十名ノ中國人ノ中ニハ中國
人ノ事件ニ連累シタ二十人ノ土着民ガキルト
思ヒマス。コノ二百四十人ハ日本人ニ對スル
謀叛ニ連累シテキタノデアリマス。更ニ同様
ニ日本ニ對シテ謀叛シタ千百人ガナホ他ノ場
所ニ埋葬サレテキマス。

問、君ニ對スル主要ナル異議ハ、君ガ間諜ヲ死刑
ニ處シタコトデナク、日本人ニ對シテ謀叛等

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6.

ハ更ニ考ヘナカツタシ、マシテ之ヲ計畫スル
等ハ思ヒモ及バナイ男子ヤ婦人又ハ子供ヲ主
トシテ殺シタコトニアルノダ。

答、今、私ハソレガ解ツテホリマス。私ハソノコ
トラ間違ト思ヒマス。

問、「ボシテヤナツク」ニ於テ、日本人ニ對シ該
叛ノ存シタコトラ君ハ示スコトが出來ルカ。

答、私ハコノ點ニ關スル訊問調査ヲ見マシタ。併
シ之等ハ日本ノ降伏以前ニ既ニ燒カレマシタ。
武器、書翰及他ノ證據物件ハ最早アリマセン。
押收シタ武器ハ日本軍隊ノ使用ニ供サレマシ
タ。又押收シタ書翰等ハ「スラバヤ」へ送附
サレマシタ。

問、コノ調査ハ何故降伏前ニ燒却サレタカ又何時
燒却サレタカ。

答、コノ書類ハ特務隊ノ事務所長本庄ノ音譯ノガ
燒却シマシタ。之ハ我々ノ司令部ノ命令テ行
ハレタノデアリマス。私ハコノ命令ヲ一九四
五年ノ昭和二十年ノ七月廿八日私ガ「ダーヤ
ク」人ニ對スル討伐カラ歸ツタ時ニ承知シマ
シタ。私ハ中谷ノ音譯ノガ「ダーヤク」人ニ
被害サレタコトニ關聯シテ一九四五年ノ昭和
二十年ノ六月十八日出發シタノデス。一九四

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7.

五年／昭和二十年／六月十八日カラ七月二十八日ニ至ル間ニ於テ書類ノ焼却ガ行ハレマシタ。

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問、全部デ千三百四十名ノ死刑執行ノ命令ヲ誰ガ與ヘタカ。

答、千百人ハ「ベリクバベン」ニ於テ醍醐忠重ノ音訓／ノ命令デ、二百四十人ハ篠田道章ノ音訓／ノ命令デ處刑サレマシタ。兩人トモ「ベリクバベン」海軍根據地隊司令官デアリマス。道章ノ音訓／ハ忠重ノ音訓／ノ後任者デアリマシタ。ソノ千百人ノ中四十六人が軍法會議ニカケラレテ、總テ死刑ノ宣告ヲ受ケマシタ。二百四十人ノ一團ノ中、十七人が軍法會議ニカケラレテ死刑ノ宣告ヲ受ケマシタ。

問、何故容疑者ノ中デソノナ値カノ者ダケガ軍法會議ニカケラレタカ。

答、コレハ正シイコトデアリマセンデシタ。併シ容疑者ハ日本ニトツテ危險デアリマシタカラ、彼等ハ罰セラレナケレバナリマセンデシタ。

問、或ル容疑者が軍法會議ニカケラレナケレバナラナイカドウカニ關シテ、「ボンテヤナツタ」

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ニ於テ、誰ガ之ヲ決定シタカ。

答、「ベンゼルマシン」ノ民政部ノ「タカダシ」、
及他ノ者デアリマス。

問、逮捕サレタ者ハ訊問中拷問ニカケラレタカ。

答、然リ。拷問ニカケラレマシタ。

問、君ハ「ボンテヤナツク」^{Chan Hwe}ノ社長 ^{Ng Jap Soon}ハ
ドウナツタカ知ツテキルカ。

答、私ハソノ男ヲ虐待シマシタ。私ハ彼ニ水責メ
ヲ用ヒ又電氣責メヲモ行ヒマシタ。

問、君ハ ^{Ng Jap Soon}ニ、彼ト外ノ三百人ノ中國人が日
本ニ對スル謀叛ニ連累シテキタコトヲ認メタ
同輩ニ署名サセヤウト思ツタカ。

答、私ハ特務隊ニ逮捕セラレタ者ニ連
累任ガアリマス。私自身デハ ^{Ng Jap Soon}ヲ虐待シ
マセシマシタ。併シ通譯ノ林ノ音譯ノ及「ベ
ンゼルマシン」ノ民政部（警務部）ノ警部「
トカガシ」ガ虐待シタノデアリマス。

問、君ハ ^{Ng Jap Soon}ヲ虐待シタノカシナイノカ。

答、然シマセン。併シ私ハソノ訊問ノ前後ニ ^{Ng Jap Soon}
ヲ見マシタ。

問、君ハ彼ニ電氣責メ及水責メヲ用ヒラレタコト
ヲドウシテ知ツテキルカ。

答、私ハ之等ノ拷問ガ ^{Ng Jap Soon}ニ行ハレタト信ズル

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9.

問、ノデス。併シ私自信ハソレヲ見マセンデシタカ。
答、然リ。刑務所デ死ニマシタ。彼ハ「ボンチヤ
ナツク」ノ「サルタン」ノ墓ノ近クニ埋葬サ
レテキマス。ソノ埋葬ニハ私ハ参加シマセン
デシタ。

問、君ハ書記ノPetie-Sineヲ記憶シテキルカ。

答、記憶シテキマス。

問、君ハ彼ガ逮捕セラレテ、ソレカラ死ンダト云
フコトヲ知ツテキルカ。

答、私ハ田畑ノ音譯ノ某カラPetiasineガ死ンダト
云フ報告ヲ受ケマシタ。私ハソノ時ソノ死体
ヲ見ニ行キマシタ。

問、ソノ死体ニ血ガ附イテキタカ。

答、ソノ死体ハマダ衣服ヲ着ケテキマシタ。死体
ニ血ガ附イテキタコトヲ私ハ見マセンデシタ。
Petiasine、墓ハ特筆隊ノ田畑ノ音譯ノ及Fakeda
高田ノ音譯ノニヨツテ掘ラレマシタ。

問、Petiasineモ亦、當地ノ理事官邸ノ左ノ小サ
イ分館デ訊問サレタノカ。

答、サウデス。

問、如何ニシテPetiasineハ埋メラレタカ。

答、彼ハ甕ニ巻イテ埋メラレマシタ。

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10.

問、容疑者が日本軍法會議ニカケラルベキカ否カ
ヲ誰ガ決定スルカト云フ點ニ關スル君ノ陳述
ハ明カデナイ。

答、軍法會議ニ關附スルコトヲ決定スル特定ノ當
局者ハキマセンデシタ。猶々ノ警察官が事件
ヲ軍法會議ニカケルコトヲ待タノデアリマス。
(容疑者ハ猶々ノ氏名ヲ列舉ス)

問、君モ亦容疑者ヲ軍法會議ニカケルコトが出來
タカ。

答、出來マシタ。

問、他ノ警察官春庭ハ橋田ノ命令ヲ拒絕スルコ
トヲ得タカ。

答、否。警察官春庭ハソノ命令ニ服從シテケレバ
ナリマセンデシタ。

問、君ノ陳述シタ二ツノ謀叛ニ於テ、何故ソノナ
ニ僅カノ人が軍法會議ニカケラレタカ又他ノ
者ハ審問ヲ受ケルコトナク死刑ニ處セラレタ
カ。

答、全部ノ者が軍法會議ニカケラレルコトが適當
デアリマシタ。併シ約千人ノ裁判ハ二年乃至
三年モ繼續シタデアリマセウ。又更ニ數ハ近
クニアツタノデアリマス。

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10.

問、客疑者が日本軍法會議ニカケラルベキカ否カ
ヲ誰ガ決定スルカト云フ點ニ關スル君ノ陳述
ハ明カデナイ。

答、軍法會議ニ同附スルコトヲ決定スル特定ノ當
局者ハキマセンデシタ。種々ノ警察官が事件
ヲ軍法會議ニカケルコトヲ待タノデアリマス。
(客疑者ハ種々ノ氏名ヲ列擧ス)

問、君モ亦客疑者ヲ軍法會議ニカケルコトが出來
タカ。

答、出來マシタ。

問、他ノ警察官審廷ハ特種隊ノ命令ヲ拒絕スルコ
トヲ得タカ。

答、否。警察官審廷ハソノ命令ニ服從シテケレバ
ナリマセンデシタ。

問、君ノ陳述シタ二ツノ隊員ニ於テ、何故ソシナ
ニ僅カノ人が軍法會議ニカケラレタカ又他ノ
者ハ審問ヲ受ケルコトナク死刑ニ處セラレタ
カ。

答、全部ノ者が軍法會議ニカケラレルコトが適當
デアリマシタ。併シ約千人ノ裁判ハ二年乃至
三年モ繼續シタデアリマセウ。又更ニ故ハ近
クニアツタノデアリマス。

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11.

問、貴ノ方ノ最後ノ顔見ハ變ダネ。何時ソノ諒解
ハ行見サレタカ。

答、一九四三年／昭和十八年／十月デス。

問、當時ハ附近ニマダ敵ハキナカツタ。「ニュー
ギニア」ノ「ホーランドイア」ガ征服サレタ
ノハ一九四四年（昭和十九年）ノ四月ニ入ッ
テカラデア。東印度ニ於テハ聯合軍空軍ノ
行動モ當時ハマダナカツタ。

答、ソレハ事實デス。併シソノ當時潛航艇ガ「カ
ブアス」河ノ河口ニ現ハレテオリマシタ。併
シソノ當時ハマダ聯合軍ノ兵士ハ東印度ニオ
リマセンデシタ。

問、千百人ノ密着者ヲ適當ニ裁判シナイデ、何故
彼等ヲソシカニ慘酷ニ取扱フ必要ガアツタノ
カ。

答、最初ノ首人ハ今シガタ私が申述ベタ忠重ノ警
報ノ命令デ死刑ガ執行サレマシタ。他ノ者
ハ忠重ノ後任者ノ命令デ死刑ニ處セラレマシ
タ。

問、ソノ千百人ハ一度ニ逮捕サレタノカ。

答、一度ニナサレタノデハナク、分割シテ逮捕サ
レマシタ。

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12.

問、最初ノ逮捕ノ後ニ視察ノ容疑者ハ恐レテキナ
カツタカ。

答、恐レテキマシタ。併シ彼等ノ氏名ハ最初ニ逮
捕セラレタ容疑者ニヨツテ述べラレタノデ、
彼等モ亦逮捕サレマシタ。

問、容疑者ノトコロニハ武器モ後見セラレタカ。

答、然リ。二百五十個アリマシタ。之等ハ英軍及
印軍カラ出タモノデアリマス。

問、「ボンチヤナツク」ニハ嘗テ日本人ニ對スル
反抗ガアツタカ。

答、アリマセン。謀叛ニ關スル情報ハ「ベンゼル
マシン」カラ來タノデス。

問、君ハ容疑者ヲ虐待スルコトニヨツテ、彼等ニ
一切ヲ白狀サセルコトガ出來タト思フカ。

答、然リ。私ハ出來タト考ヘルコトガ出來マス。

問、君ハ嘗テ自ラ死刑執行ヲシタコトガアルカ。

答、アリマス。「クタバンダ」村長、一名ノ中國
婦人、及一名ノ土着民小學校教員。

問、君ハ之ニ對シテ君ノ隊長カラ委任サレタノカ
或ハ君自身ノ責任テ行ツタノカ。

答、私ハソノ三人トモヲ、警備隊長兼特務隊長タ
ル「ウエツチ」（多分今ハ日本ニキマス）ノ

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12.

問、最初ノ逮捕ノ後ニ現存ノ容疑者ハ恐レテキナ
カッタカ。

答、恐レテキマシタ。併シ彼等ノ氏名ハ最初ニ逮
捕セラレタ容疑者ニヨツテ述べラレタノデ、
彼等モ亦逮捕サレマシタ。

問、容疑者ノトコロニハ武器モ發見セラレタカ。

答、然リ。二百五十個アリマシタ。之等ハ長算及
短算カラ出タモノデアリマス。

問、「ボンヂヤナツタ」ニハ嘗テ日本人ニ對スル
反抗ガアツタカ。

答、アリマセン。謀叛ニ關スル情報ハ「バンゼル
マシン」カラ來タノデス。

問、君ハ容疑者ヲ獲得スルコトニヨツテ、彼等ニ
一切ヲ自狀サセルコトガ出來タト思フカ。

答、然リ。私ハ出來タト考ヘルコトガ出來マス。

問、君ハ嘗テ自ラ死刑執行ヲシタコトガアルカ。

答、アリマス。「クタバング」村長、一名ノ中國
婦人、及一名ノ土着民小學校教員。

問、君ハ之ニ對シテ君ノ隊長カラ委任サレタノカ
或ハ君自身ノ責任テ行ツタノカ。

答、私ハソノ三人トモテ、警備隊長兼特務隊長タ
ル「ウエヅチ」(多分今ハ日本ニキマス)ノ

命令ヲ發シタノデス。

— — — — —

容疑者ニ提示セラレタル上本調書ニ容疑者、通詞
及代理法務官署名ス。

容疑者（日本文字ニ於テ署名）

通詞（署名） イエー・ペー・ヘイアルツク

代理法務官（署名）メーステル・イエー・ペー・カーン

公 式 記 録

本日、一九四六年／昭和二十一年／三月三日、容疑者、山本惣一、年齢四十才、海軍中尉、目下「ボンヂヤナツク」刑務所ニ拘禁中ハ書記「メーヌテル、ア、イエ、ビルロツト」ニ輔佐セラレタル、「ボンヂヤナツク」臨時軍法會議豫審委員タル予即「メーヌテル、イエ、ベ、カン」ノ面前ニ出頭ス。

問、君ハ以前、代理法務官タル私ニ、如何ニ君ガ死刑執行ニ参加シタカラ又ソノ目撃者デアツタコトヲ述ベタ。

答、然リ、ソノ通りデス。

問、ソノ死刑執行ハ何處テ行ハレタカ。

答、「マンドル」ニ於テ。

問、君ハソノ死刑執行ニ關聯シテ幾回「マンドル」ヘ行ツタカ。

答、八回私ハソコヘ行キマッタ。

問、君ハソノ八回ノ死刑執行ヲ指揮シタノカ。

答、然リ。私が指揮シマッタ。

問、「マンドル」デ君自身ガ管テ人ヲ殺シタカ。

答、然リ。私ハ三人ノ着ヲ自ラノ手デ處刑シマシタ。即斬首シマシタ。之ハ「クタバング」ノ村長、小學校教員「エリアス」及中國人 Kio Ba Thek (被告)ノ示シタ通りニ書キツケラル「デアリマシ

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15.

タ。

問、ソレ等ノ人々ヲ斬首スルヤウニ誰カガ君ニ命ジ
タノカ。

答、之ハ「ベリツクベペン」ノ第二十二特別上陸部
隊長ノ命令ニヨツテ行ヘレタノデス。

問、君ハ君ノ指揮シタ死刑執行ニ對シテ上官カラ命
令ヲ受ケタカ。

答、然リ。準備隊長、上杉啓明ノ音譯ノヲ通ジテ上
述ノ上陸部隊長ノ命令ヲ受ケマシタ。

問、君ハ嘗テ岡島ノ命令テ人々ヲ死刑ニ處シタコト
ガアルカ。

答、否。「マンドル」デハアリマセン。「スンガイ、
デウリアン」デハ死刑ニ處シタコトガアリマス。

問、「マンドル」ニ於テ幾何ノ墓ニ、犠牲者ガ埋葬
サレテキルカラ、ドウシテ君ハ知ツテキルカ。

答、私ハ八岡ノ死刑執行ニ参加シマシタカラ、私ハ
八ツノ集團墓地ヲ指示スルコトガ出来マス。

問、犠牲者ハ死刑執行ノ時縛ラレテキタカ。

答、兩手ハソノ背ニ縄ヲ縛ラレマシタ。コノ縄ハ死
後解カレマセンデシタ。

問、首ハソノ各々が屬スル胴体ニ着クヤウニ考慮ガ
拂ヘレタカ。

答、否。總テノモノガ滅茶滅茶ニ穴ノ中ニ投ゲ込マ
レマシタ。

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16.

問、ドノ人間ガ死刑ニ處セラルベキカラ、誰ガ決定
シタカ。

答、私ハ死刑ニ處スベ。人間ノ名簿ヲ上杉啓明ノ音
譯ノカラ受取りマシタ。而テ刑務所ヘ行キマシ
タ。

問、容疑者ハ衣服ノ上ニ番號ヲ附ケテオタカ。

答、然リ。シカシコレハ刑務所ノ番號デアリマシタ。

容疑者ニ提示シタル後本調書ニ容疑者、豫審委員、
書記及日本語通譯之ニ署名ス。

容 疑 者 (日本文字ニ於テ署名)

書 記 (署 名) アー・イエー・ピロース

豫審委員 (署 名) イエー・ペー・カーン

通 譯 (署 名) 判讀シ得ズ

公 式 記 録

本日、一九四六年／昭和二十一年／三月十九日、容疑者、山本惣一へ書記「メーヌテル・イエ・ア、ブラカエル」ニ輔佐サレタル「ボンチヤナツク」臨時軍法會議豫審委員タル予即チ「メーヌテル・イエ・ベ・カン」ノ面前ニ出頭ス。

問、特警隊ハ林秀一カラ報告ヲ受タカ。

答、然リ。林ハ例ヘベ、土着民及中國人ガ會合ヲ催シ其處デ聯合軍ノ前進並ニ日本人ノ後退ガ論議サレタコトヲ報告シマシタ。以調ニヨツテ誰ガ危険人物デアルカガ初メテ明カニナリマシタ。林ハ特定ノ氏名ヲ報告シマセンデシタ。

問、特警隊ノ前隊長上杉ハ今何處ニオルカ。

答、日本ヘ歸ツタト思ヒマス。横濱ノ附近ノ横須賀海軍基地デス。

問、君ハ二ツノ謀叛ノ取調ニ於テ積極的ニ活動シタコトヲ認メテオル。更ニ君ハ容疑者ノ訊問ニ際シテ彼等ニ拷問ヲ適用シタコトヲ認メテオル。ソノ拷問ニヨツテ罪ノ自白ガ得ラレ、ソレニ基イテ上記ノ人々が死刑ニ處セラレタノダ。君ハ「ベリツクバベン」ノ第二十二海軍特別根據地隊ノ君ノ上官ガ死刑執行ノ命令ヲ與ヘタト言ツ

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17.

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テキルガ併シコノ問題ノ君自身ノ責任ヲ君ヘ何
ト考ヘルカ。全ク君ノ上官ヘ特警隊ノ報告ヤ訊
問ニ依據シテ行動シナケレバナラナカツタノダ。
特警隊デハ聞ヘベ君ハ上杉ノ次席デアリ、後ニ
ハ岡島ノ次席デアツタノダ。

答、貴下ノ言ヘレルコトハ本件ノ正確ナル事象デア
リマス。私ハ特警隊ノ行爲ニ對シ從ツテソレ等
ノ人々ノ死ニ對シテ責任アルコトラ認メマス。
私ハ容疑者ノ拷問及彼等ノ死刑ハ「悪カツタ」
コトラ認メマス。

問、君ハ「ミンガイ・デウリアン」ニ埋葬サレタ、
第二ノ謀略ノ犠牲者達ノ墓ヲ指示スルコトが出
來ルカ。

答、然リ。一部分ハ出來マス。

問、死刑受刑者ノ財産ハ之ヲ没收シ沒收サレタカ、
モシソウデアルナラバ、ソレ等ノ財産ハドウナ
ツタカ。

答、價值アル物品ハ上杉ガ自ラ犠牲者ノ家カラ持チ
出シ之ヲ「ベリツクベベン」ヘ持チ去リマシタ
私ハ中谷ト共ニ「ミンガイ・アムバワング」ノ
シ KW^{Liang} Kie^{Liang} ノ護謨園カラ八萬「ギルダー」ヲ持チ出
シ上杉ガ之ヲ「ベリツクベベン」ヘ持チマ
シタ。私自身ハコノ金額カラ何物モ受取りマセ
ンデシタ。

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テキルガ併シコノ問題ノ君自身ノ責任ヲ君ヘ何
ト考ヘルカ。全ク君ノ上官ハ侍警隊ノ報告ヤ訊
問ニ依據シテ行動シナケレバナラナカツタノダ。
侍警隊デヘ聞ヘベ君ハ上杉ノ次席デアリ、後ニ
ハ岡島ノ次席デアツタノダ。

答、貴下ノ言ハレルコトハ本件ノ正確ナル事態デア
リマス。私ハ侍警隊ノ行爲ニ對シ從ツテソレ等
ノ人々ノ死ニ對シテ責任アルコトラ認メマス。
私ハ容疑者ノ拷問及彼等ノ死刑ハ「悪カツタ」
コトラ認メマス。

問、君ハ「シンガイ・デウリアン」ニ埋葬サレタ、
第二ノ謀殺ノ犠牲者達ノ墓ヲ指示スルコトが出
來ルカ。

答、然リ。一部分ハ出來マス。

問、死刑受刑者ノ財産ハ之ヲ没收シ沒收サレタカ、
モシソウデアルナラバ、ソレ等ノ財産ハドウナ
ツタカ。

答、價值アル物品ハ上杉が自ラ犠牲者ノ家カラ持テ
出シ之ヲ「ベリツクベベン」ヘ持チ去リマシタ
私ハ中谷ト共ニ「シンガイ・アムバワング」ノ
ノ設藝園カラ八萬「ギルダー」ヲ持チ出
シ上杉ガ之ヲ「ベリツクベベン」ヘ持チマ
シタ。私自身ハコノ金額カラ何物モ受取りマセ
ンデシタ。

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問、君ハ逮捕サレタ者ノ或者ニ死刑ノ宣告ヲ下シタ
軍法會議ニツイテ何カ申述ベルコトガ出來ルカ
答、私ハ或ル一ツノ軍法會議ニ列席シマシタ。軍法
會議ノ構成員ハ、山路大佐、高田大佐及川合大
佐、荒木書記ノ孰レモ音譯ノ更ニ今一人私ガソ
ノ氏名ヲ記憶シテオナイ大佐デアリマシタ。
三十六人ノ被告ガアツテ之等ハ午前八時三十分
カラ十二時三十分マデ繼續シタ會議ニ於テ全部
死刑ノ宣告ヲ受ケマシタ。山路ハ「ベンゼルマ
シン」ノ民政部ノ次席デアリマシタ。三人ノ大
佐ハ總テ海軍ノ人デ「スラベヤ」カラ來マシタ
高田ハ告訴ト取調ベノ結果ニ關シテ朗讀シ、加
藤ガ之ヲ馬來語ニ通譯シマシタ。ココニ於テ被
告ニ彼等ノ言フベキコトガ訊ネラレ之ニ對シテ
被告ハ全部罪ヲ認メマシタ。コレ以上被告又ハ
證人ノ訊問ハアリマセンデシタ。私ハ被告ノ一
人ガ、私ハ之ガ「ブナギアシン」デアルコトラ知
ツテオマスガ彼ノ子供ノコトニツイテ何カ申シ
タコトラ記憶シテオマス。更ニ何事ノ論議モナ
ク軍法會議ハ半時間ノ協議ノ後被告ニ死刑ノ宣
告ヲ下シマシタ。

本調書ハ之ヲ容疑者ニ提示シタル後容疑者、豫審委
員、書記及通譯之ニ署名ス。

通譯容
疑者
譯員
署名
(署名) 日本文字ニテ署名ス
名) イエー・アール・ブラウエル
名) イエー・ベール・カーン
判讀シ得ズ

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證 明 書

下記署名ノ和蘭軍情報部戦犯課長印軍中尉「テ
ヤールズ・ヨンゲネール」ハ先ヅ正式ニ宣誓ノ上
添附ノ和蘭語報告書ヘ左記標題ノ原本全文ノ真正
完全且正確ナル寫シニシテ尙右警察ヘ和蘭軍情報
部公式記録ノ一部ナルコトヲ證明ス

記

一九四六年ノ二年ノ二月一日及ビ翌日並ニ三
月三日及ビ十九日附「ボンテアナク」臨時軍法
會議法務官代理「イエー・ペー・カン」博士ニ依
ツテ作成セラレタル日本海軍大尉山本惣一ノ署
名陳述書ヲ含ム五ツノ公式記録

署 名 (テヤールズ・ヨンゲネール)

(和蘭軍情報部官印)

バタヴィヤ市。

一九四六年ノ昭和二年ノ六月七日

余、印領東印度検事總長事務局附高等官印軍中
尉「カー・アー・ドウ・ウエーールド」ノ面前ニテ
署名且宣誓セルモノナリ

署 名 (カー・アー・ドウ・ウエーールド)